

RURAL CREDITS

Reasons For Rural Credit System In United States—Two Views of The Situation—The Hollis Bill—Farmers Need Organization—The Co-operative Principle.

By Myron T. Herrick.

When Mr. Herrick was in Fulton County last week the editor of the Tribune suggested to him that a considerable number of the citizens of this county were interested in the question of Rural Credits, and knowing that Mr. Herrick had made a thorough study of the Rural Credits system of Europe and that he is also thoroughly conversant with conditions which obtain in this country, we asked him for a statement of his views on this important question. Mr. Herrick very kindly gave us the following for publication:

A generation ago, if a farm had been bright and intelligent his parents usually thought he was born for city life and they strove to give him a literary or professional education or an opportunity in some other way to use his energies and abilities in the city.

The country was drained of its talent for the benefit of the city. The recruits thus gained for commerce, industry, and all kinds of city activity have played an important part in making this nation great and prosperous. And it is to be hoped that the cities will continue to be supplied with brain and brawn from the farm. City life would become decadent if it were not constantly renewed and strengthened from that source.

But during recent years the industrial army of the cities has been growing more rapidly than some other elements of our population, and not infrequently it has suffered from the lack of an adequate and regular supply of raw material for feeding and clothing it and for keeping it at work.

So the cityward drift from the country has been a considerable and a serious one. The students in agricultural colleges are yearly becoming more numerous. Agriculture is being looked on as a privileged class to the nation as well as intelligence, and so it is being studied and discussed in all its branches more seriously than ever before with a view of making it a particular problem and of restoring the balance between supply and demand which was disturbed by the rapid advance of modern civilization.

This study has evolved two lines of thought. One is based on the idea that the farmers are not able to take care of themselves and manage their own affairs. So it advocates the intervention of Government, the granting of financial assistance by Government, and the regulation and even the control of agriculture through centralizing agencies of Government at Washington.

The other line of thought is based on the idea that the farmers are capable and self-reliant, and that they do not need Government aid or special favors, that they are not seeking to be set aside as a privileged class to be assisted at the expense of the rest of the taxpayers or made wards of Government, like Indians, or pampered from political motives. It believes that the farmers simply want a square deal and the enactment of laws which will assure them equality with workers in other industries and enable them to utilize their credit and resources to best advantage and obtain adequate returns for the money, time and labor risked in agriculture.

The rural credit movement was these objects; to make available for started a few years ago to carry out all the needs of agriculture the stupendous aggregate wealth and resources of the farmers, so that farmers would be able to borrow money on the easiest conditions at long term for the purchase or improvement of farms or at short term for growing and marketing their crops.

But the movement has been distorted from its original objects, and Congress has just passed a rural credit measure committing the United States to a system of state-aided, government-managed-and-directed rural credit banks. The passage of the Hollis bill determines prematurely a question most vital to the nation, committing it to a policy on a subject which the great agricultural and business interests have hardly begun to study and understand. The measure in its present form is as unsound as the free silver propaganda of twenty years ago and as dangerous. Time has convinced the country of the unwisdom of the free silver project and time will demonstrate the inherent danger of this rural credit measure.

Without going into an extended discussion of the Hollis bill, I may say that there are many important as well as minor objections to it. It establishes a system of twelve government rural credit banks at the start, with an unlimited number of additional ones, all under the direct control of a federal bureau authorized to abstract money for private individuals from the public treasury at two per cent. or for no interest, and to involve the credit of the United States in the issue of unlimited millions of dollars of bonds bearing interest at a rate as high as five per cent. per annum and running for indefinite periods, even to several future generations.

This bureau and the banks and associations which it is to establish, are to be obligated to use the money so obtained in making farm loans, but may use it all in Government enterprises if they wish to do so. Moreover the system thus devised could loan only up to one-half the value of the mortgaged farm. The borrower would not use the money according to his own judgment, but only for some designated and sworn-to purpose under the direction of Federal officers, while he would have to spend five per cent of his loan in buying shares in the land-

ment-managed-and-directed rural credit banks. The passage of the Hollis bill determines prematurely a question most vital to the nation, committing it to a policy on a subject which the great agricultural and business interests have hardly begun to study and understand. The measure in its present form is as unsound as the free silver propaganda of twenty years ago and as dangerous. Time has convinced the country of the unwisdom of the free silver project and time will demonstrate the inherent danger of this rural credit measure.

Without going into an extended discussion of the Hollis bill, I may say that there are many important as well as minor objections to it. It establishes a system of twelve government rural credit banks at the start, with an unlimited number of additional ones, all under the direct control of a federal bureau authorized to abstract money for private individuals from the public treasury at two per cent. or for no interest, and to involve the credit of the United States in the issue of unlimited millions of dollars of bonds bearing interest at a rate as high as five per cent. per annum and running for indefinite periods, even to several future generations.

This bureau and the banks and associations which it is to establish, are to be obligated to use the money so obtained in making farm loans, but may use it all in Government enterprises if they wish to do so. Moreover the system thus devised could loan only up to one-half the value of the mortgaged farm. The borrower would not use the money according to his own judgment, but only for some designated and sworn-to purpose under the direction of Federal officers, while he would have to spend five per cent of his loan in buying shares in the land-

The farmers of this country need organization much more than they need Government intervention and assistance. If there were rural systems of finance and business especially devoted to the particular needs and requirements of agriculture, formed and managed by the farmers themselves and serving only their own interests, the problems of financing the farmers in long and short term operations would be readily solved.

The systems should be co-operative in every sense of the word. Co-operation is based on individual initiative, private enterprise, self-reliance, mutual help, and trust and confidence in one another, and it manifests itself in the formation of associations and of a system out of those associations. Already Ohio farmers practice co-operation in many places in purchasing supplies and in manufacturing certain products. They should extend the practice by forming associations through which they may use their money and credit for their common and individual good and organize and finance systems for utilizing their resources for agricultural purposes.

If Ohio farmers were so organized, they could get capital on easier terms than at present, especially in outlying districts away from the large cities. That result would come from the fact that there is less risk in lending money or in according credit to a group of fifty or more farmers than to just one farmer. In this simple fact lies the reason for the wonderful success of the organized farmers of Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Holland and Denmark.

So Ohio farmers should carefully consider the object of organization, especially in respect to their credit and resources. When they have thoroughly studied it, they will realize that any plan of government aid and intervention is only a makeshift that could bring but a temporary advantage at most, and will decide that the plan of mutual self-help and co-operative organization is the true way to a general and permanent improvement of the financial condition. The building and loan associations, so numerous in Ohio, are striking examples of the success of co-operation and the organization of credit and resources for banking or credit purposes, either on a small or large scale.

Though I have opposed as unnecessary and undesirable the plan of Government aid which the Hollis bill embodies, yet it seems inevitable that this bill be accepted as the expression of the national attitude on land credit. But the Hollis bill contains no application of the co-operative principles, nor does it solve the need of farmers for short-time credit for the current expenses of running the farm. Accordingly I believe there is room in Ohio for the development among the farmers of co-operative organizations through which the most important short-time funds can be met. Some legislation is needed to open the way for such organization. Governor Willis has appointed Mr. L. J. Taber, Master of the Ohio State Grange, Mr. O. N. Sams, head of the Ohio Bankers Association, and myself as members of a committee to suggest the legislative steps necessary to bring about these results. With the aid of societies and

(Continued on page 4)

STILLMAN C. BIDDLE

Pioneer of Fulton County—Seventy-Four Years A Resident—Justice of The Peace for Twenty-one Consecutive Years—A Long and Useful Life.

Stillman Clark Biddle, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Biddle was born in Holmes County, Ohio, June 20th, 1824; he died at the home of his son W. L. Biddle July 17th, 1916 having attained the age of eighty-two years and twenty-seven days. He came to a life of eight years, with his parents to York township Fulton county in 1842.

He was educated in the common schools and devoted his entire life to farming doing his full share as a pioneer in clearing up the land and wrestling from the wilderness the fertile farms of the county. For twenty-one years he served as justice of the peace in York township and also served this township as clerk. As a justice in those days he was kept busy in adjusting legal disputes constantly arising in a new country and in performing marriage ceremonies.

On April 5th, 1864 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Mack of Delta and to this union were born one son and one daughter, William L. Biddle of Swanton and Addie Elizabeth who died December 10th, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Biddle united with the Baptist church of Wauseon May 3rd, 1873, and continued members of that church to the time of their decease. Mrs. Biddle passing on to the Life Eternal October 20th, 1903.

There's a call to the fields and the fountains;
There's a call to the rolling sea,
'Tis the balmy winds of Summer
That wait the call to me,
And I leave the desk and table;
The narrow and stifling room
To mingle awhile with the forests—
With plant and with flower to commune.

There's a call to the hills and the valleys;
There's a call to meadow and lee—
Oh, who could inhale the sweet air,
When the country's so green and so free;
Oh who can rest for an hour
In the dusty city street,
When the pure fresh air of the country,
Is laden with fragrance sweet.

There's a call to the fields and the meadows,
There's a call to the tossing sea—
I see the sun gleam on the water,
Hear the wild bird happy and free,
While the river is ever splashing,
As it takes its downward way
To mingle with the waves
At the margin of the bay.

There's a call to the lakes and the rapids;
A call that I cannot resist,
'Tis the low soft call of nature,
So how can my nature prove untrue,
The tree's cooling shade invites me:
I hear the hum of the bee;
I've broken man's social fetters,
I am off to the desert and free.

HOW THE "GERRYMANDER" WAS BORN
It was an early American newspaper editor who made the word "gerrymander." He was Major Benjamin Russell of the Massachusetts Centinel, which he and his partner Warden founded in 1784. He was a fighting man, and the Centinel was no tame journal, but whacked blithely and cared not where the chips fell. He was the editor of The Mergenthaler Lines O' Type News.

In 1811 the Massachusetts Legislature under Governor Gerry made a neat new division of districts for Congress elections. The most insidious and ingenious arrangement of districts was the one for the County of Essex. With great glee Russell took a map of the county and colored the districts to show the heinousness of the device. Gilbert Stuart, the famous painter, saw the map and suggested that the appointment looked like a reptile. He made a few marks on it with his pencil and said: "There! it's a salamander!"

Russell jumped up, laughing, "Salamander!" he shouted, looking at the hideous figure: "Gerrymander!" An engraving of the "gerrymander" was made and hawked through the State. Thus was born what probably is one of the most constantly used of all manufactured newspaper words.

Try an advertisement in The Tribune and note the results.

WEATHER FORECASTS.
Forecast for the week beginning Sunday, July 23, 1916.
Ohio Valley and Tennessee—Thunderstorms at the beginning of the week will be followed by fair weather. Temperatures during the week will average above the seasonal normal. Region of the Great Lakes—The weather during the week will be moderately warm and generally fair, although scattered showers are probable Monday or Tuesday.

Try an advertisement in The Tribune and note the results.

TALE OF THE FIRST PRINT.

One day when Asurbanipal obtained an inspiration he found he could not spread at all his thoughts for publication. This made him grieve with all his might through many a long Assyrian night.

He offered prizes far and wide through all his jurisdiction for any scheme that might provide a way to spread his action and his writing bug was in his head and you all know what that should mean.

The advertising did not pull. Not one of all the sages could raise a thought beneath his wool for making printed pages. Though they could read the stars on eight, this was a task beyond their might.

It gave the king a royal pip. It got upon his liver. To save his health he took a trip along the Tigris River. He stepped into some mud one day and saw his footprint in the clay.

His Majesty stood still and spied his masterpiece pictorial. "If I can print my foot," he cried, "why not an editorial?" That moment his Assyrian nob invented the first printing job.

He had no Linotype nor Hoe to do things in a hurry like the rolling sea. He never had to tax his brains to catch the early trains. There was no speaking tube to yell, demanding early matter. He waited for his thoughts to jell and did not let them scatter. Once in a while he wrote a stick and had it moulded in a brick.

It made a library so stout that it defied all ravage. No vandal could tear pages out or wrap up fish or cabbage. And though a book remained unread it still might get into one's head. From The Mergenthaler Lines O' Type News.

"THE CALL"
There's a call to the fields and the fountains;
There's a call to the rolling sea,
'Tis the balmy winds of Summer
That wait the call to me,
And I leave the desk and table;
The narrow and stifling room
To mingle awhile with the forests—
With plant and with flower to commune.

There's a call to the hills and the valleys;
There's a call to meadow and lee—
Oh, who could inhale the sweet air,
When the country's so green and so free;
Oh who can rest for an hour
In the dusty city street,
When the pure fresh air of the country,
Is laden with fragrance sweet.

There's a call to the fields and the meadows,
There's a call to the tossing sea—
I see the sun gleam on the water,
Hear the wild bird happy and free,
While the river is ever splashing,
As it takes its downward way
To mingle with the waves
At the margin of the bay.

There's a call to the lakes and the rapids;
A call that I cannot resist,
'Tis the low soft call of nature,
So how can my nature prove untrue,
The tree's cooling shade invites me:
I hear the hum of the bee;
I've broken man's social fetters,
I am off to the desert and free.

HOW THE "GERRYMANDER" WAS BORN
It was an early American newspaper editor who made the word "gerrymander." He was Major Benjamin Russell of the Massachusetts Centinel, which he and his partner Warden founded in 1784. He was a fighting man, and the Centinel was no tame journal, but whacked blithely and cared not where the chips fell. He was the editor of The Mergenthaler Lines O' Type News.

In 1811 the Massachusetts Legislature under Governor Gerry made a neat new division of districts for Congress elections. The most insidious and ingenious arrangement of districts was the one for the County of Essex. With great glee Russell took a map of the county and colored the districts to show the heinousness of the device. Gilbert Stuart, the famous painter, saw the map and suggested that the appointment looked like a reptile. He made a few marks on it with his pencil and said: "There! it's a salamander!"

Russell jumped up, laughing, "Salamander!" he shouted, looking at the hideous figure: "Gerrymander!" An engraving of the "gerrymander" was made and hawked through the State. Thus was born what probably is one of the most constantly used of all manufactured newspaper words.

Try an advertisement in The Tribune and note the results.

WEATHER FORECASTS.
Forecast for the week beginning Sunday, July 23, 1916.
Ohio Valley and Tennessee—Thunderstorms at the beginning of the week will be followed by fair weather. Temperatures during the week will average above the seasonal normal. Region of the Great Lakes—The weather during the week will be moderately warm and generally fair, although scattered showers are probable Monday or Tuesday.

Try an advertisement in The Tribune and note the results.

HOOSIER POET

James Whitcomb Riley, Best Loved of Modern American Poet, Dies at His Home on The Song Famous Lockberrie Street—Body Lies in State in Rotunda of Capitol Building.

James Whitcomb Riley, who has for years sung the songs of the common people and the boys and girls of our country in such a way that he has found his way into the hearts and lives of men and women in all parts of this nation, died at his home on Lockberrie street, Indianapolis, Indiana, Saturday night July 22nd, the result of a paralytic stroke. Complying with the earnest requests that came to him from many sources, Governor Ralston of Indiana prevailed upon relatives of the dead poet to permit the body to lie in state in the rotunda of the capitol building in Indianapolis, from 3 p. m. until 9 p. m. on Monday July 24th.

The body of the poet, who was a walk of life including boys and girls for whom he has sung so well came to look for the last time upon the face of the poet they had loved so well. The body was borne from the home on Lockberrie street by stalwart policemen and escorted to the state house by Governor Ralston and Mayor Bell of Indianapolis, was taken to the rotunda of the capitol building where it rested on a bier draped with the American flag while the rich and poor, young and old, small and great came to look upon the face of one whose songs of life have thrilled the hearts of all, brought tears to the hearts that ached and cheer and smiles to souls that were despondent and down cast.

On Tuesday the casket was placed in a vault in Crown Hill Cemetery awaiting final arrangements as to its burial place. One of his own verses seems most appropriate:
"I cannot say and I will not say
That he is dead; he is just away;
We shall meet him by and by,
And a wave of the hand,
He wandered into an unknown land;
And left us wondering
Where he had gone,
It needs must be, since he lingers there."

MAIL BOXES PLACED.
The street letter boxes are up and ready for business. See card on box for time of collection. There are twenty-one of them, located as follows:
West entrance Arcade.
Corner North Fulton and West Elm streets.
South Fulton near Reynolds & Co. Corner South Fulton and West Chestnut street.
L. S. & M. S. Depot.
T. & L. Depot.
Wabash.
Corner North Fulton and East Oak streets.
Clinton and Jefferson.
Corner West Elm and Madison.
Corner North Fulton and East Oak streets.
Corner East Oak and Prospect streets.
Corner East Elm and North Franklin streets.
Corner Beech and Marshall streets.
Corner Birch and South Franklin.
Corner Cherry and South Franklin streets.
Corner East Park and East Superior streets.
Corner West Park and West Leggo street.
Corner West Chestnut and South Brunell.

OHIO LAWS.
The Legislature Reference Department, under the Board of Library Commissioners, Columbus, Ohio, has compiled and issued in separate form the following publications:
Road Laws of Ohio.
Civil Service Laws of Ohio.
Ohio Agricultural Laws.
These publications contain the full text of these laws now in force, together with introductory notes of general interest and many citations to court decisions and opinions of the attorney general.

These may be had by addressing the Legislative Reference Department, Columbus, Ohio, and enclosing five cents postage for the road laws, three cents postage for the agricultural laws and two cents postage for the civil service laws.

CORRECTION.
In publishing the announcement of the marriage of Miss Rosella Crevier and Mr. Walter E. Disbrow last week the Tribune made a mistake in giving the name of the officiating clergyman. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. D. W. Helms of Toledo a former Wauseon pastor and a long time friend of the families of both the bride and groom.

WHY ENDURE SUMMER COLDS?
It isn't necessary to have a stuffy head, running nose To cough your head off as it were. All you need do is to use Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. The soothing and healing balsams open the clogged air passages and in a short time you get relief and start on the road to recovery. Your nose stops running, you cough less and you know you are getting better. Get a bottle, use as directed. Keep what is left as a cough and cold insurance.

HER LEFT SIDE HURT.
Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsburg, Miss., writes: "Last April I got in bad health; my left side hurt all the time. I had symptoms of Bright's disease. I took Foley's Kidney Pills and feel all right now." They quickly relieve backache, rheumatism, aches and pains. Bladder troubles, too, are corrected by this remedy. Fink & Haumesser's.

HER LEFT SIDE HURT.
Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsburg, Miss., writes: "Last April I got in bad health; my left side hurt all the time. I had symptoms of Bright's disease. I took Foley's Kidney Pills and feel all right now." They quickly relieve backache, rheumatism, aches and pains. Bladder troubles, too, are corrected by this remedy. Fink & Haumesser's.

HER LEFT SIDE HURT.
Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsburg, Miss., writes: "Last April I got in bad health; my left side hurt all the time. I had symptoms of Bright's disease. I took Foley's Kidney Pills and feel all right now." They quickly relieve backache, rheumatism, aches and pains. Bladder troubles, too, are corrected by this remedy. Fink & Haumesser's.

HER LEFT SIDE HURT.
Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsburg, Miss., writes: "Last April I got in bad health; my left side hurt all the time. I had symptoms of Bright's disease. I took Foley's Kidney Pills and feel all right now." They quickly relieve backache, rheumatism, aches and pains. Bladder troubles, too, are corrected by this remedy. Fink & Haumesser's.

HER LEFT SIDE HURT.
Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsburg, Miss., writes: "Last April I got in bad health; my left side hurt all the time. I had symptoms of Bright's disease. I took Foley's Kidney Pills and feel all right now." They quickly relieve backache, rheumatism, aches and pains. Bladder troubles, too, are corrected by this remedy. Fink & Haumesser's.

HER LEFT SIDE HURT.
Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsburg, Miss., writes: "Last April I got in bad health; my left side hurt all the time. I had symptoms of Bright's disease. I took Foley's Kidney Pills and feel all right now." They quickly relieve backache, rheumatism, aches and pains. Bladder troubles, too, are corrected by this remedy. Fink & Haumesser's.

HER LEFT SIDE HURT.
Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsburg, Miss., writes: "Last April I got in bad health; my left side hurt all the time. I had symptoms of Bright's disease. I took Foley's Kidney Pills and feel all right now." They quickly relieve backache, rheumatism, aches and pains. Bladder troubles, too, are corrected by this remedy. Fink & Haumesser's.

HER LEFT SIDE HURT.
Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsburg, Miss., writes: "Last April I got in bad health; my left side hurt all the time. I had symptoms of Bright's disease. I took Foley's Kidney Pills and feel all right now." They quickly relieve backache, rheumatism, aches and pains. Bladder troubles, too, are corrected by this remedy. Fink & Haumesser's.

HER LEFT SIDE HURT.
Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsburg, Miss., writes: "Last April I got in bad health; my left side hurt all the time. I had symptoms of Bright's disease. I took Foley's Kidney Pills and feel all right now." They quickly relieve backache, rheumatism, aches and pains. Bladder troubles, too, are corrected by this remedy. Fink & Haumesser's.

HER LEFT SIDE HURT.
Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsburg, Miss., writes: "Last April I got in bad health; my left side hurt all the time. I had symptoms of Bright's disease. I took Foley's Kidney Pills and feel all right now." They quickly relieve backache, rheumatism, aches and pains. Bladder troubles, too, are corrected by this remedy. Fink & Haumesser's.

HER LEFT SIDE HURT.
Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsburg, Miss., writes: "Last April I got in bad health; my left side hurt all the time. I had symptoms of Bright's disease. I took Foley's Kidney Pills and feel all right now." They quickly relieve backache, rheumatism, aches and pains. Bladder troubles, too, are corrected by this remedy. Fink & Haumesser's.

HER LEFT SIDE HURT.
Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsburg, Miss., writes: "Last April I got in bad health; my left side hurt all the time. I had symptoms of Bright's disease. I took Foley's Kidney Pills and feel all right now." They quickly relieve backache, rheumatism, aches and pains. Bladder troubles, too, are corrected by this remedy. Fink & Haumesser's.

HER LEFT SIDE HURT.
Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsburg, Miss., writes: "Last April I got in bad health; my left side hurt all the time. I had symptoms of Bright's disease. I took Foley's Kidney Pills and feel all right now." They quickly relieve backache, rheumatism, aches and pains. Bladder troubles, too, are corrected by this remedy. Fink & Haumesser's.

HER LEFT SIDE HURT.
Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsburg, Miss., writes: "Last April I got in bad health; my left side hurt all the time. I had symptoms of Bright's disease. I took Foley's Kidney Pills and feel all right now." They quickly relieve backache, rheumatism, aches and pains. Bladder troubles, too, are corrected by this remedy. Fink & Haumesser's.

HER LEFT SIDE HURT.
Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsburg, Miss., writes: "Last April I got in bad health; my left side hurt all the time. I had symptoms of Bright's disease. I took Foley's Kidney Pills and feel all right now." They quickly relieve backache, rheumatism, aches and pains. Bladder troubles, too, are corrected by this remedy. Fink & Haumesser's.

HER LEFT SIDE HURT.
Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsburg, Miss., writes: "Last April I got in bad health; my left side hurt all the time. I had symptoms of Bright's disease. I took Foley's Kidney Pills and feel all right now." They quickly relieve backache, rheumatism, aches and pains. Bladder troubles, too, are corrected by this remedy. Fink & Haumesser's.

HER LEFT SIDE HURT.
Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsburg, Miss., writes: "Last April I got in bad health; my left side hurt all the time. I had symptoms of Bright's disease. I took Foley's Kidney Pills and feel all right now." They quickly relieve backache, rheumatism, aches and pains. Bladder troubles, too, are corrected by this remedy. Fink & Haumesser's.

HER LEFT SIDE HURT.
Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsburg, Miss., writes: "Last April I got in bad health; my left side hurt all the time. I had symptoms of Bright's disease. I took Foley's Kidney Pills and feel all right now." They quickly relieve backache, rheumatism, aches and pains. Bladder troubles, too, are corrected by this remedy. Fink & Haumesser's.

HER LEFT SIDE HURT.
Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsburg, Miss., writes: "Last April I got in bad health; my left side hurt all the time. I had symptoms of Bright's disease. I took Foley's Kidney Pills and feel all right now." They quickly relieve backache, rheumatism, aches and pains. Bladder troubles, too, are corrected by this remedy. Fink & Haumesser's.

HER LEFT SIDE HURT.
Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsburg, Miss., writes: "Last April I got in bad health; my left side hurt all the time. I had symptoms of Bright's disease. I took Foley's Kidney Pills and feel all right now." They quickly relieve backache, rheumatism, aches and pains. Bladder troubles, too, are corrected by this remedy. Fink & Haumesser's.

HER LEFT SIDE HURT.
Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsburg, Miss., writes: "Last April I got in bad health; my left side hurt all the time. I had symptoms of Bright's disease. I took Foley's Kidney Pills and feel all right now." They quickly relieve backache, rheumatism, aches and pains. Bladder troubles, too, are corrected by this remedy. Fink & Haumesser's.

HER LEFT SIDE HURT.
Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsburg, Miss., writes: "Last April I got in bad health; my left side hurt all the time. I had symptoms of Bright's disease. I took Foley's Kidney Pills and feel all right now." They quickly relieve backache, rheumatism, aches and pains. Bladder troubles, too, are corrected by this remedy. Fink & Haumesser's.

HER LEFT SIDE HURT.
Mrs. Laura Beall, Plattsburg, Miss., writes: "Last April I got in bad health; my left side hurt all the time. I had symptoms of Bright's disease. I took Foley's Kidney Pills and feel all right now." They quickly relieve backache, rheumatism, aches and pains. Bladder troubles, too, are corrected by this remedy. Fink & Haumesser's.

EDMUND W. WHITAKER.

Edmund W., third son of John and Polly Whitaker, was born at Sharon Center, Medina County, Ohio, January 6, 1853, and moved with his parents when two months old to Fulton county, where he has nearly always resided. He was gathered to his Eternal Home July 21, 1916, aged sixty-three years, six months and fifteen days. October 24, 1878, he was united in marriage with Samantha J. Rex, who departed this life February 11, 1913, to this union were born two sons, Harley J. and Harry Vernon, both children were transplanted into the Heavenly Garden above in early childhood. August 19, 1915 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Sarah J. Salisbury. His mother died when he was quite young and his father married Mrs. Elsie M. Taylor, who has always been a kind mother to the sons, David, John H., Edmund W., Elmer, and Charles. His death brings sorrow to so many hearts whose burdens were always lightened by his noble Christian character, in the home, in the church and in the community he will be missed and while our hearts are bleeding, we mourn, not as those who have no hope, because some day we will again grasp his hands to be "Forever with the Lord." Besides his companion he leaves a brother, mother, one step sister and three step children. Gone! is it possible?

That he so brave and so fair
Has been called to the kingdom above,
And the Father's protecting care
Home from earth and its labors
To the Heavenly Home on high,
Where the many mansions be,
We shall meet him by and by,
Oh God, thy ways are ever just,
But yet our hearts are sore,
When we think that his bright well-

We shall see on earth no more.
Gone from this world of sorrow,
Gone from this world of pain,
But one who we know, Oh Father,
Is his Eternal gain.

We wish to thank the kind friends and neighbors for their sympathy and for their help during our recent bereavement.

Mrs. E. W. Whitaker and Family.
David Whitaker and family.

MRS. ELIZABETH SOUTHWORTH.
Died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Mercer on Wednesday of last week. She was born in New York April 23, 1836 and was past eighty at the time of her departure. She was married April 21, 1856, and by this union were born three children. Omar died in young manhood, Dr. H. T. Southworth lives in Prescott, Arizona and Mrs. W. H. Mercer is well known in Wauseon.

Funeral services were held at the Mercer home Friday afternoon. The body was laid to rest at Moreland, Michigan.

Mrs. Southworth was a Christian woman, full of faith. She united with the Christian church about thirty years ago. She was pious, cheerful and charitable to others. Her departure is the victory of faith.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
There are several candidates for County Commissioner and we believe all good men but we believe it good business to have one old member on the board. Mr. Clark Amund of Pike township is asking the voters of the county to support him for a second term. Mr. Amund is a good business man and is making a good county official and is justly entitled to your support and you will make no mistake in supporting Mr. Amund for a second term. 16-2

WHY ENDURE SUMMER COLDS?
It isn't necessary to have a stuffy head, running nose To cough your head off as it were. All you need do is to use Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. The soothing and healing balsams open the clogged air passages and in a short time you get relief and start on the road to recovery. Your nose stops running, you cough less and you know you are getting better. Get a bottle, use as directed. Keep what is left as a cough and cold insurance.

CORRECTION.
In publishing the announcement of the marriage of Miss Rosella Crevier and Mr. Walter E. Disbrow last week the Tribune made a mistake in giving the name of the officiating clergyman. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. D. W. Helms of Toledo a former Wauseon pastor and a long time friend of the families of both the bride and groom.

WHY ENDURE SUMMER COLDS?
It isn't necessary to have a stuffy head, running nose To cough your head off as it were. All you need do is to use Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. The soothing and healing balsams open the clogged air passages and in a short time you get relief and start on the road to recovery. Your